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# The *UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR*, AND WEEKLY JOURNAL.

By **Henry Stonecastle**, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, *Esq*;

SATURDAY July 30, 1743.

*To the* AUTHOR *of the* UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR.

*Amœne Quæramus Seria Ludo.*

MR. STONECASTLE,

Beg the Favour of you to lay aside, for one Day, Part of your merry and light Compositions, and oblige a grave Correspondent: Your *Female Readers* may not be displeas'd at the Historical Part of my Letter; and those of the other *Sex* may form what Judgment they think proper.

In a Company where I have lately convers'd, the Topic has turn'd on Persons mistaking the common Accidents of Life, and applying the common Events of Nature to the Supernatural Judgments of the *Almighty*. The Arguments were carry'd from the common Occurrences of private Life, as such uncharitable unchristian Notions have in a late Paper of yours been exploded, but were carry'd back to *Pagan* History, and many Instances were quoted, in which the *Almighty* shew'd his just Judgments, by punishing the Perpetrators of great Crimes by some Manner peculiarly remarkable, and adequate to their Manner of committing them. That the *Assassins* of *Cæsar* died violent Deaths, was urg'd to be a Judgment from *Heaven*, and a Cause wherein the *Almighty* interested itself.——Now, Sir, if we consider the Cause of the Conspirators, which was Opposition to Tyranny, Defence of Freedom and Laws of their Country, it was not so horrid as to call down the avenging Sword of *Heaven*; that they died violent Deaths, that is, by perishing by their own Swords, or falling Victims of Revenge, or by Chance of War, has nothing in it extraordinary. The Custom of the *Romans*, dying like *Romans*, (falling by their own or Servants Hands) demonstrates that it was their high Notions of Honour, which they voluntarily acted upon: As for those who fell by Execution, or in the Battle, met only the common Consequence of Power and Chance of War.——In this Case I see no Occasion to call in the immediate Power of a Supreme Being.———After canvassing this and some other Instances, Mr. *Calmly*, who had said nothing all this Time, address'd us thus:

GENTLEMEN,

I Think the Investigation you are making into the Judgments of an All-wise, Almighty Being, without any Scriptural Authority, and making the common Consequences of Human Passions to be the Supernatural Effect of Divinity, is absurd and uncertain. It is true, there have been great Men led into this Error; but then, with all their Learning, a religious Superstition has byass'd their Sentiments, and their Observations form'd, through too great Zeal, to make Natural Events Judgments from Heaven, and apply them as such.

To enforce this, I will not judicially give my own Authority, but that of two great Authors, Dr. *Prideaux*, and a noble Writer in *Cato's Letters*: His Observations on the *Letter* are introduced thus:

'The Observation he (*Dr. Prideaux*) makes upon the Death of *Cambyses*, the *Persian* Emperor, who had slain the Ægyptian *Apis*, shews how far a great Man may be mistaken. For the better Understanding of this we must know, That the chief God of the Ægyptians was Osiris: *Him they worship'd in the Shape of a* Bull; *and not only in* Imagery, *but also in* Reality; *for they kept a* Bull *in the Temple of* Osiris, *which they worship'd in his Stead.* The *Doctor* adds, *That in Imitation of this Idolatry was it that* Aaron *made the* Golden Calf *in the Wilderness*; *and* Jereboam *those in* Dan *and* Bethel, *and set them up there to be worship'd by the* Children *of* Israel, *as the Gods that had brought them out of the Land of* Ægypt.

When this *God* and *Bull* of the *Ægyptians* died, they look'd out for another, with such proper Marks and Spots as were certain Indications of *Divinity*; and when they had found one, they express'd their great Joy in publick Festivals.

In such a Fit of Rejoicing, *Cambyses* found the City of *Memphis*, when he return'd to it from his unprosperous Expedition into *Æthiopia*. The *Ægyptians* had just then found a new God among the Cattle, and had lodg'd him at his Crib in his Temple, with great Solemnity. *Cambyses* had a Mind to see this Deity of theirs; and, says Dr. *Prideaux*, 'This '*Apis* being brought to him, he fell into a Rage at 'the Sight of such a God, (as well he might) and 'drawing out his Dagger, run it into the Thigh of 'of the Beast, and then reproaching the Priests for 'their Stupidity and Wretchedness, in worshiping 'a *Brute* for a God, order'd them to be severely 'whipt, and all the *Ægyptians* in *Memphis* to be slain 'who should be found any more rejoicing there on 'this Occasion.——The *Apis* being carried back to 'the *Temple*, languish'd of his Wound and died.

Now as to the Death of *Cambyses*, and the Manner of it, (which is to prove the *Almighty* laid his Judgment on him for this Deed) take again the *Doctor's* own History.

'As he (*Cambyses*) mounted his Horse, the Sword 'falling out of the Scabbard, gave him a Wound in 'the Thigh, of which he died. The *Ægyptians* re-'marking, that it was in the same Part of the Body 'where he before wounded *Apis*, reckon'd it as an '*especial Judgment* from Heaven upon him for that 'Fact. [*Now* the *Doctor's* own Opinion] and per-'chance they were not much out in it: For it sel-'dom happening in an Affront given to any parti-'cular Mode of Worship, how Erroneous soever, 'but that Religion in general is wounded thereby. 'There are many Instances in History, wherein God 'hath very signally punish'd the Prophanations of 'Religion in the worst Times, and under the worst 'Modes of Heathen Idolatry.'

On the Doctor giving these Sentiments on the Death of the Ægyptian *Bull-God*, as his own, the noble Author, who enquires into the Justice of them, thus argues:

'Without enquiring whether this be any Compli-'ment to Truth and Religion, I freely own that the 'distressing or disturbing any People in any Sort of 'Worship, however false or ridiculous, when the 'same does not violate Property or human Society, is 'an Invasion on the Rights of Nature and Conscience: 'What Men do of this Kind, out of *Bitterness* of *Spirit* 'or *Self-Ends*, no one can justify. If People will play 'the Fool in their Devotions they expose themselves, 'but hurt not others.

'But I cannot think that the wounding a *Bull*, even 'of a consecrated *Bull*, and the whipping his Priests 'were of such Crimes, as beyond all the other Crimes 'of *Cambyses*, call'd for the avenging *Judgments* of God 'upon him. He had others to answer for of a more 'black and malignant, and detestable Nature. He 'had put his Brother to Death for his Merit, and for 'a Dream he had concerning him: He kill'd, by a 'Kick in the Belly, his belov'd Wife, who was also 'his Sister, and then with Child by him, for lament-'ing the Death of her murther'd Brother. 'He 'caus'd several of his principal Followers to be bu-'ried alive, without any Cause, and daily sacrificed 'some of them to his wild Fury. When *Croesus*, '(formerly King of *Lydia*, the old and faithful 'Friend of his Father *Cyrus*) advis'd him against 'those Proceedings, and laid before him their ill 'Consequences, he order'd him to be put to Death; 'and when those who receiv'd his Orders, knowing 'he would repent of it next Day, did therefore defer 'the Execution, he caus'd them all to be executed 'for it, though, at the same time, he express'd 'great Joy that *Croesus* was alive: And, out of a meer 'Humour, only to shew his Skill in Archery, he shot 'to Death the Son of *Bentaspus*, who was the Chief 'of his Favourites.'

Which now is most likely, and most becoming the Divine Wisdom and Goodness, that the great God of Heaven and Earth should be more offended with this black Catalogue of Cruelties and Crimes, than with a hasty Blow given to a Brute worship'd as a God, which the *Doctor* owns had justly provok'd the Rage of *Cambyses*. And is the *Almighty* more provok'd at an Affront put upon an Idol, and the Attendants of an Idol, which is falsly and impudently meant to represent him, than at a terrible and raging Tyranny, that spreads Blood and Desolation over the Face of the Earth?

As to the Death of *Cambyses*, there is no Sign of a Judgment in it, unless every Death, occasion'd by an Accident, or an Instrument, is a Judgment: Indeed, every Disaster, before it can be call'd a Judgment in this Sense of the Word, must be prov'd a *Miracle*? And common Effects from visible and common Causes, as they are no *Miracles*, so neither can they be call'd Judgments, unless God, the Author of Judgments, declares them so, as he did not in the Case before us. Many a *good Man* has been kill'd in a terrible Manner, as indeed were all the *Saints* and *Martyrs*.

* Now where is the Miracle of a Sword falling out of the Sheath, when a Man is mounting his Horse, or where was it more likely to fall than on his Leg or Thigh? If it had got out of the Scabbard of its own Accord, and mounted up to his Head, and cut it off, it might have look'd like a Judgment, but still I should rather have look'd out for any Cause for it than killing a deified Bull.

Mr. *Spectator*, these are the Sentiments of two great and learned Men: The latter, with whose Observations I conclude, gives through them all the strictest Deference to Religion; and his Endeavours are to prevent, that what is to be met with in the most approv'd Authors, on wrong Principles, should be examin'd candidly, to prevent wrong Notions they may inculcate among Mankind; and surely no Notion can be more erroneous, or have worse Tendency, than to encourage Men to mistake the Natural common Accidents of Life, and Super-natural Effects and Judgments of God, and apply them superstitiously according to their own Whimsies.

After this serious Essay, there will be a Gentleman of our Company transmit some Pieces of Humour, which will recompence to your gay Readers the Heaviness which this may seem to them.

I am, Mr. *Spec*,

Your constant Perusser,

PHILOTHEUS.

* *How a Sword falling out of the Scabbard, on mounting a Horse, should give a Wound to the Leg or Thigh, must stem, I think, odd to a modern Reader, as the Hilt would weigh it downward, and carry the Point from the Horseman. It might probably have been only a short Falchion or Dagger, which hung above the Sword. But be which it will, it is certain Cambyses died in the Manner describ'd.*

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

*Conſtantinople, June* 15. We can no longer doubt of Schach Nadir's having a Deſign to attack the Ottoman Empire: We have even receiv'd Advices from Aſia importing, that he is actually beſieging Kap, a Frontier Town: In Conſequence of this Intelligence, a Divan Extraordinary was held a few Days ago, in which it was unanimouſly reſolv'd to declare War againſt Schach Nadir, and never to lay down our Arms 'till he has reſtor'd the Provinces which his Predeceſſors wreſted from the Ottoman Empire. It was order'd at the ſame time, that the Horſe-Tails, the uſual Signs of War, ſhould be ſet up at the Gates of the Seraglio the 11th Inſtant, which was accordingly executed; and the Ceremony call'd the *Ordou*, uſed at the Opening of Campaigns when the Grand Vizir commands in Perſon, is to be perform'd forthwith. In the mean time Orders have been iſſued for the Troops to repair with all poſſible Diligence to the Places of their Deſtination; and we hear the Baſhaw of Babylon has already began his March with upwards of 40,000 Men, in order to oppoſe the Progreſs of the Perſian Monarch.

The 13th Inſtant the Captain Baſhaw (High Admiral) ſet ſail for the Black Sea with a Fleet of fourteen Gallies, four Sultanas and eighty Prames.

*Stockholm, July* 19. The four Orders of the States have been aſſembled theſe three Days paſt, and are come to a Reſolution to exempt all the Peaſants of the Kingdom from the Tax call'd *Fenſter-Abgiffi*: They have likewiſe deliberated on the Sentence paſs'd on Count Lewenhaupt and Baron Buddenbrock, and confirm'd the ſame. The King has, nevertheleſs, been pleas'd to delay for eight Days the Execution of the latter, which was fix'd for the 15th Inſtant. As to Count Lewenhaupt, the Nobleſſe ſent Yeſterday a Deputation to the other Orders, to prevail with them to conſent to have the Proceedings againſt him revis'd; but this was oppos'd by the Burghers and Peaſants.

It has been reſolv'd to ſend two Senators to Lubeck, or Stralſund, on board of a Frigate commanded by an Admiral, in order to bring over his Royal Highneſs Duke Adolphus Frederick.

*Madrid, July* 8. We are exceſſively alarm'd here with the ill News that the Plague is not only broke out in Sicily, but at Oran and Ceuta.

*Naples, July* 9. Some Perſons have eſcaped from Meſſina to the oppoſite Shore of Calabria, and carried the Infection with them into a ſmall Village; but the Place is now ſurrounded with Guards, to prevent their having any Communication with the Neighbourhood. No Port in Italy, except Venice, will admit any Veſſel from Meſſina to Qurantain.

*Florence, July* 12. A Courier that arriv'd from Rome the 7th Inſtant, has brought Copies of two Letters, dated the 19th of June, both addreſs'd to Duke de Montalegre, Secretary of State to the King of the Two Sicilies, by the Vice-Roy of Sicily and the Governor of Meſſina; the Subſtance of which is as follows:

That it was reckon'd, from the Time the Plague broke out, to the Date of theſe Letters, upwards of 12,000 Perſons died of the Diſtemper in Meſſina; that five Cures (Parſons) above forty Prieſts, and a great Number of Monks and Friars, that attended the Sick, have had the ſame Fate; that all the Galley Slaves and Grave-diggers, who were employ'd in carrying off and burying the Dead, are likewiſe ſwept away; ſo that the Carcaſſes lie in Heaps in the Streets. That the Carts deſtin'd for carrying them away, are not ſufficient for the Number that is daily brought out of the infected Houſes; that there are no Phyſicians, Surgeons, nor Apothecaries, to be found in the City, nor any other ſort of People that can give Aſſiſtance: That a great many People beſides die of Hunger and Fatigue; and, in ſhort, that the Town is reduced to ſo deplorable a Condition, as no Tongue nor Pen can expreſs. That the Peſtilence has got into the Caſtles that defend the Town and Harbour, and made dreadful Havock among the Troops; that all the Nobility, Gentry, and Officers, have left the City, and that there is nothing left in it but the Dead and the Sick.

*Palermo, June* 21. A true Diſcovery has been made from whence the Plague was brought to Meſſina. A Genoeſe Tartan arriv'd there in March laſt, under Neapolitan Colours, from the Levant, loaded with Wooll, that had been bought at Miſſilongi, where the Maſter was furniſh'd with a clean Patent, but afterwards went to Patraſſo, where the Infection was, to purchaſe Contraband Goods. The Crew oppos'd this, but on his Menaces they were oblig'd to land, and bought up Tobacco, and ſome Caſes of Cotton Stuffs, and without having his Bill of Health renew'd, but with the clean one from Miſſilongi, proceeded to Meſſina. Before their Arrival, a Sailor, who had touch'd the ſaid Caſes, died of the Plague, and was thrown over-board, on which Account the other Sailors avoided going near the Cabin where thoſe Caſes were. On their Arrival at Meſſina, they took an Oath that they were not infected, and that the Sailor wanting was dead of a Fever, and had been thrown over-board when they were diſtant from the Land. Whilſt they were under Quarantain, the Maſter having agreed it with the Guard, landed in the Night-time the Tobacco and Cotton Stuffs: The Sailors, out of Fear, did not diſcover it, but as the Maſter died three Days afterwards, and other Sailors fell ſick and died of the Plague, the reſt of them diſcover'd what had happen'd; upon which the Veſſel was burnt, and the Sailors were ſtripp'd naked, and put into the Lazaretto, none of whom to this Time have died. The Magiſtrates of Health of Meſſina omitted to make Search for the Contraband Goods which were conceal'd, and as the ſaid Sailors were, all in Health, towards the 15th of May, the People who had receiv'd the Goods began to ſell them, immediately on which a malignant Fever broke out in that Quarter of the Town only. The Senate took no Precautions to prevent the Sickneſs ſpreading, but as by the 22d of May it increaſed, and the Number of People who died was conſiderable, a Conſultation of the Phyſicians was held, who concluded that it was an Epidemical Fever, which Account was written to Palermo. Two Phyſicians only ſaid it was the Plague, and thoſe two were reprimanded and chaſtis'd, for Fear of Prejudice to the Commerce of that City. Towards the 25th of May there died upwards of 100 Perſons of a Day. To the 31ſt of the Month the Dead amounted to above 600, beſides thoſe that were ſick; yet the Phyſicians perſiſted in ſaying it was a malignant Fever only, and not the Plague, becauſe it was not catching. Finally, it has been obſerv'd, that to the 8th of this Month the Dead amounted to 3000 in the City, and 3000 in the Hoſpital. There are Letters now at Palermo, that to the 12th of this Month, call the Number of the Deceaſed 9000; and the Senate there write, that they cannot hold out any longer for Want of a ſufficient Number of People, therefore one of the three Vicars General, who were ſent to make a Barricade from Melazzo to Taormina, has caus'd ſeveral Ovens to be built at the latter Place, and continually ſends Bread and Eatables to Meſſina. A Sum of 40,000 Crowns has been ſent to him, to diſpoſe of as he ſhall find it convenient. They write alſo from Meſſina, that all the Children whoſe Parents are dead, have been put into Magazines, where they are nouriſh'd by Goats Milk. Two Gallies are expected from Naples to guard theſe Coaſts, and the King has ſent a large Sum of Money to ſuccour the Poor of that Place. The Infection has not yet extended itſelf beyond the City.

*Hanau, July* 24. The King has been pleas'd to promote Brigadiers General Richard Onſlow, Francis Fuller, Henry Pulteney, Charles Howard, Philip Bragg, John Huſke, Henry Fonſonby, and Charles Frampton, to the Rank of Majors General of his Majeſty's Forces.

*Hanau, July* 28. The 26th Inſtant Prince Charles of Lorrain arriv'd here, accompanied by the Veldt Marſhal Kevenhuller, and ſeveral other Generals, and this Morning his Serene Highneſs return'd to his Army, which, we hear, is in the Neighbourhood of Dourlach. It is ſaid the future Operations of this Campaign were ſettled while Prince Charles was here, and that the two Armies are to act ſeparately.

*Elbing, July* 23. We have receiv'd Advice from Courland, that a Body of between 20 and 30,000 Ruſſian Troops are aſſembling on the Frontiers of that Dutchy, and that they are deſign'd for Germany, where they are to join the Army of the Allies as Auxiliaries to the Queen of Hungary, by Virtue of the Alliance between the Houſe of Auſtria and the Ruſſian Empire.

*Frankfort, July* 22. Liſt of the Priſoners, &c taken from M. Krogle's Army upon its March from Bavaria, by General Nadaſti's Huſſars.

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| Waggons loaded with Baggage | —— | 120 |
| Baggage Horſes | —— | 700 |
| Mules laden | —— | 50 |
| Soldiers | —— | 346 |
| Sick upon the Recovery | —— | 800 |
| Maroders | —— | 300 |

*Dreſden, July* 25. We have juſt receiv'd Advice by a Courier arriv'd from Voigtland, that the Marquis d'Herouville, Commandant of Egra, capitulated the 21ſt Inſtant, and that the French Garriſon was to have evacuated the Place the next Day.

*Nuremberg, July* 26. We hear from Ingolſtadt, that the French Garriſon there is preparing to turn out, by Virtue of the Capitulation of Straubingen, which ſays, that the French and Bavarian Troops, which compoſe the Garriſon, ſhall march out with all the Honours of War, and be conducted to Idgolſtadt, the Garriſon of which ſhall join them and return to France, and that they ſhall both be eſcorted in their March by a Detachment of Auſtrian Troops.

*Bruſſels, July* 29. We hear from Dunkirk, that M. de Giery, Lieutenant-General and Commandant of that Town, laid a few Days ſince, by the King's Orders, the firſt Stone of the new Fortifications of that Place; and that there are near 8000 Men conſtantly at work on them.

Other Letters from the Frontiers put it quite out of Diſpute that the French are forming an Army of about 40000 Men on the Maeſe, under the Command of Marſhal Montmorency.

*Hague, July* 30. By a Ship juſt arriv'd at Rotterdam from Genoa, we have Advice, that upon the 12th Inſtant Admiral Mathews arriv'd in the Road of that City very near the Port in his own Ship, accompany'd by ſix other Ships, carrying 70, 60 and 90 Pieces of Cannon, three Bomb Ketches, and two or three other Veſſels full of Bombs, &c. and that five other large Engliſh Veſſels were ſeen coming in: That the whole City was in ſo great a Conſternation at this Viſit, that no Trade was carried on that Day, and all the Soldiers and Gunners were upon the Batteries. That the Admiral ſent an Expreſs on Shore to demand two Gallies of the Republick to pilot him into the Port, whenever he ſhould think proper to enter it. That the Town ſaluted the Flag with 31 Pieces of Cannon from the Ramparts, but the Admiral did not return the Salute. That there were in the Port of Genoa, behind the Mole, 17 Barks, or Xebeques, laden with Ammunition for the Spaniards, all which the Admiral had demanded to be deliver'd up to him; and that, in caſe of Refuſal, he had threaten'd to bombard the Town; but that it was thought the Republick would give up the Xebeques. The Letter adds, that upon the 13th the Genoeſe ſalu'ed the Engliſh Squadron with 50 Pieces of Cannon, which the Admiral return'd with 46.

*Hague, Aug.* 2. The Dutch Eaſt-India Company has juſt loſt a new Ship bound from Amſterdam to Batavia, with M. Imhoff, Brother to the Governor of that Name, and his whole Family, on Board, and with a very rich Lading; which Ship was caſt away upon the Rocks of Scilly, and not a Man ſaved.

## SCOTLAND.

*Edinburgh, July* 19. We hear from the North, that the Highlands of the Shire of Nairn are very much infeſted with Robbers, who often plunder and ſometimes kill thoſe unhappy Travellers who fall into their Hands, and are ſo loſt to all Shame and Honeſty; that they come even in the Day-time in Companies, and carry off whole Flocks of Cattle from their lawful Owners. This puts the Gentlemen in the Country to a conſiderable Expence in maintaining Men to guard their Cattle, who oftentimes prove as great Rogues as thoſe whom they pretend to watch; for we are told, that they and the Robbers live together in the ſtricteſt Friendſhip, exchange Commodities with one another; and that a Robber one Day, upon receiving a Snuff from his Neighbour Watchman, was ſo thankful that he made him a Preſent of a young Cow, which he had ſtolen from a poor Widow Woman.

## LONDON.

We hear that since the Interview between his Britannick Majesty and Prince Charles of Lorrain and Count Kevenhuller, the Allied Army expects Orders to march to the *Rhine* and force the Passage.—The Consequence of which will be, *France* will declare War against *Great Britain*, —— *after her Armies have been all beaten.*

Last Tuesday came on at Guildhall the Election of Sheriffs for the City of London and County of Middlesex for the Year ensuing, when Mr. Alderman Ladbroke and Mr. Alderman Calvert were chosen.

The Lords of the Regency have publish'd a second Proclamation, to oblige Ships to perform Quarantain, in order to prevent the Infection in the Island of Sicily being brought into this Kingdom.

A few Days ago the Reverend Mr. Robert Leeke, B. D. Rector of Great Snoring, late Fellow of St. John's College in Cambridge, and of the younger Branch of the Scarsdale Family, was married to Miss Guybon, Grand Daughter to Sir Francis Guybon, of Thursford-Hall in Norfolk, a young Lady of Fortune, Beauty, Merit and Accomplishments.

On Sunday last Mr. Garnon, an eminent Attorney in the Middle Temple, was married to the Relict of the late William Watts, of Hull in the County of York, Esq; a Lady of great Accomplishments, with a Fortune of 3000 l. in Money, and 300 l. a Year.

The same Day was married at St. John's, Southwark, Mr. Lediard, an eminent Timber Merchant at Deptford, to Miss Price, of the Borough, Southwark, an agreeable young Lady, with a Fortune of 4000 l.

A few Days since died, at his Seat at Tichborne, near Alresford in Hampshire, Sir Henry-Joseph Tichborne, Bart. He marry'd in the Year 1689, Mary, Daughter of Anthony Kemp, of Slyndon in the County of Sussex, Esq; and by her had three Sons, Henry, Henry-John, and John, who are all dead, and three Daughters, Mary-Agnes, marry'd to —— Blount, of Maple-Dutham in the County of Oxford, Esq; Frances-Cicely, to —— Doughty, of Henley upon Thames, in the same County, Esq; and Mabella, who marry'd John Webb, Esq; eldest Son of Sir John Webb, of Hathrop in Gloucestershire, Bart. and died September 1727.

Last Week died at her House in Cheshire, the Lady Betty Egerton, the only Daughter and Heiress of the late Sir Rowland Egerton, Knt. her Fortune which is very considerable, falls to Roger Ashton, Esq; of Budworth in the same County.

Last Week died suddenly, at his Seat near Abingdon in Berkshire, Paul Cotton, Esq; possess'd of an Estate in that County of 1800 l. a Year: He was a Gentleman of great Learning and Piety, and a constant Benefactor to the Poor.

Last Saturday died in Childbed, in Saville-Row, Burlington-Gardens, the Lady Anne Osborn, Wife of Sir D'Anvers Osborn, of Chicksand in the County of Bedford, Bart. Her Ladyship was second Daughter to the late Earl of Halifax, and Sister to the present Earl.

On Saturday died Mr. Twity, a wealthy Brewer, at Dock-Head.

7. These Things have come to pass; for, [illegible] the Spirit of Heroism was in the Soul of the King o the Great Ile, and he cry'd, 'Of a Truth I assur 'my People, I will for their Honour enter into th 'Hosts of my Allies, nor fear I what human Powe 'can do unto me.'

Tuesday ten Persons were convicted before the Commissioners of the Excise for retailing Spirituous Liquours without Licence, and fin'd in the Penalty of 10 l. each. At the same time the Commissioners gave Judgment against an eminent Distiller (for selling a Pint of Gin, and suffering it to be drank in his House) in the Penalty of 10 l.

It is said that the Decrease in Spirituous Liquors in the Excise Duty is upwards of 2000 l. less than the preceding Year. This is the only Decrease in that Branch that has been these seven Years.

Yesterday se'nnight one Markham, who has made himself famous for his Informations against Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, was taken out of a Gin Shop in St. Katherine's, where he went to prove Sale, by a Press-Gang, who had Notice given them of the Affair, and carry'd on board a Tender, where probably he may be of some Service to his Country.

Last Saturday died in the New-Gaol, Southwark, one Frazier, who was committed to that Prison a few Days since, for being concerned with Powell and others, in breaking open the Cage belonging to the Parish of St. Mary at Rotherhithe, and rescuing some Persons who were confined there for committing Outrages, pretending to be a Press-Gang, seizing several Persons, and threatning to carry them on board a Tender, when they were not authorised for so doing. Frazier's Hand was cut off in the Scuffle, which was the Cause of his Death. The Coroner's Inquest have sat on the Body, and brought in their Verdict *Ghance Medley.*

Thursday se'nnight the Assizes ended at Buckingham, when two Prisoners were capitally convicted, one of whom was the noted Sansbury, who for many Years had infested that and the adjacent Counties as a Highwayman, in a most audacious Manner. At his Trial there were abundance of suspected Fellows, who 'twas thought intended to have rescued him; but it being signify'd to them, that if they did not immediately disperse he would be executed forthwith, they thought fit to withdraw: However, upon a Complaint from the Gaoler to Lord Chief Baron Parker that there was great Danger of a Rescue, he was by his Lordship order'd to be executed the next Morning by Seven o'Clock, which was accordingly done.

All the last Letters from Paris agree, that Persons are daily taken up and sent to the Bastile; but they assign no Reason for this, except their talking too freely of the present State of Affairs.

The same Letters say, that the Court was extreamly alarm'd by some Dispatches lately arriv'd from Francfort, which intimate, that a separate Peace was on the Point of being concluded between Spain and Great Britain, upon Terms very advantageous to the latter.

Letters from Lisbon import, that the Viceroy of Goa was dead, and that a neighbouring Prince had made himself Master of three Places belonging to the Portugueze, and had threaten'd the City of Goa; but the Governor having assembled 600 Foot and 1200 Horse, had not only retaken the said Places, but had also defeated the Troops of that Prince, plunder'd their Equipage, and took several principal Officers Prisoners.

*Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the Royal Regiment of* Horse-Guards Blue.

*Hanau Camp, July 23, N. S.*

WE have been very much alarm'd here, by a Report spread at London to the Disadvantage of our Regiment; which, tho' we well know to be false, yet to such of our Friends as can only judge from what they hear, needs an Explanation. 'Tis said that the *Blues* refus'd to advance to the Charge notwithstanding the Orders of my Lord Stair, who put himself at their Head for that Purpose. This is absolutely false in every Circumstance, and I am therefore oblig'd to give you a more particular Account of the Regiment's Behaviour than otherwise I should have done, as I had, and still think it so, the Honour to serve in it. The Guards and Blues forming the Left of the English Cavalry, were drawn up on the Main Side to cover the Foot, while they form'd the Line of Battle; this Post they maintain'd with great Constancy, with cold inactive Death before their Eyes, upwards of two Hours, tho' rak'd by one point-blank, and two casual Side Batteries all the Time; nor quitted they their Post 'till order'd off by the proper Officer. Thus far then the Blues behav'd well; now let me tell you ingenuously wherein they were defective. When they were led on to the Charge by General Honywood, instead of advancing only a gentle Trot, which would have kept them close, and by that Means preserv'd the superior Weight of their Horse; they advanced full Gallop with such Impetuosity that one of their Squadrons were got in beyond the first Line of the French Foot, and directly opposite to the whole Body of their Cavalry; nor halted 'till order'd by the General himself, when he went off with Intent, I suppose, to order other Squadrons to our Support. This Action of the Blues may betray want of Experience, but I think argues not want of Courage. During this Halt, as many Squadrons of Honywood's Regiment, who had follow'd the Steps of our Indiscretion, notwithstanding our Halt, advanced near Musket-Shot beyond us almost to the Noses of the French; who by this Time had doubled their Front, fill'd the Intervals with Foot, and were advancing to the Charge. So small a Force being thus oppos'd to so large a Body, so well appointed, you may imagine the necessary Consequence was Route; in short, Honywood's presently wheel'd to the Right, ran in upon our two Squadrons, before we had even an Opportunity to charge, broke us, and we were all oblig'd to retreat behind the first Line of Foot, where we form'd again. I can't help observing, that this Repulse was lucky in its Consequence, and not a little instrumental in gaining the Victory, for the French Houshold Troops flush'd with their Success, ran in directly upon the Line of our Infantry, who flank'd them, gave them their whole Fire, and almost tore them all to pieces. My Lord Stair has given his Word to send immediately a true Account of this Affair to England, in order to wipe away any false dishonourable Aspersion on the Blues.

The above Account I give under my Hand, and am ready to maintain as Matter of Fact; so that you now have it in your Power to clear up the Reputation of our Regiment, already I fear too sensibly injur'd, and, as the most inconsiderable amongst them, that of

Yours, &c.

*A Return or List of the Kill'd and Wounded of the British Forces in the late Action near Dettingen, June 27, 1743.*

His Royal Highness the Duke, wounded.

Lieutenant General Clayton, and Major Colin Campbell, his Aid de Camp, kill'd.

### HORSE.

*Third Troop of Guards.* Lieutenant Colonel Lumeloniere, Major Johnson, and Capt. Wills, wounded; 1 private Man kill'd, and 2 wounded; 4 Horses kill'd.

*Fourth Troop of Guards.* Two Men kill'd, and 2 wounded; 9 Horses kill'd.

*Second Troop of Grenadier Guards.* Lieutenant Elliot, wounded; 2 Men kill'd, and 1 wounded.

*Royal Regiment of Horse Guards.* Corner Davies, wounded; 1 Trumpeter and 7 Men kill'd; 11 Men wounded; 22 Horses kill'd, and 14 wounded.

*The King's Regiment.* Captain Meriden, Lieutenant Draper, and Cornet Aldcroft, kill'd; Major Carr, the Captains Saurin and Smith, and Lieutenant Wallis, wounded; 8 Men kill'd, and 28 wounded; 20 Horses kill'd, and 24 wounded.

*Lieutenant General Ligonier's Regiment.* Lieutenant Colonel Ligonier, the Captains Stuart and Robinson, Lieutenant Cholmondeley, and Cornet Richardson, wounded; 21 Men kill'd, and 30 wounded; 35 Horses kill'd, and 27 wounded.

### DRAGOONS.

*Royal Regiment.* Three Men kill'd, and 3 wounded; 16 Horses kill'd, and 8 wounded.

*Royal North British.* Lieutenant Preston, wounded; 4 Horses kill'd, and 2 wounded.

*The King's Regiment.* One Lieutenant kill'd, whose Name is not in the List; Major Honeywood, Captain Brown, Lieutenant Robinson, the Cornets Monteath, Dawson, and O'Carrol, and 3 Quarter Masters, wounded; 1 Serjeant kill'd, and 6 wounded; 2 Drummers kill'd, and 5 wounded; 38 Men kill'd, and 86 wounded; 141 Horses kill'd, and 50 wounded.

*Sir Robert Rich's Regiment.* One Serjeant kill'd, and 1 wounded; 3 Men kill'd, and 5 wounded; 39 Horses kill'd, and 8 wounded.

*Earl of Stair's Regiment.* Two Men kill'd, and 1 wounded; 18 Horses kill'd, and 9 wounded.

*The Queen's Regiment.* Lieutenant Falconer and Cornet Hobey, kill'd; Lieutenant Frazer and Cornet St. Leger, wounded; 1 Quarter Master wounded; 1 Serjeant kill'd, and 2 wounded; 1 Man kill'd, and 13 wounded; 22 Horses kill'd, and 13 wounded.

### FOOT.

*Lieutenant General Howard's Regiment.* Three Men kill'd, and 3 wounded.

*Brigadier Onslow's.* Lieutenant Colonel Keighley, Major Barry (who is since dead of his Wounds) and Lieutenant Robinson, wounded; 1 Serjeant kill'd, and 2 wounded; 5 Men kill'd, and 28 wounded.

*Colonel Soule's.* Major Green wood and Captain Lee, wounded; 11 Men kill'd, and 28 wounded.

*Colonel Duroure's.* Captain Philips and Lieutenant Monro, kill'd; Captain Campbell, Lieutenant Williams, and Ensign Townshend, wounded; 3 Serjeants, and 2 Drummers, wounded; 27 Men kill'd, and 60 wounded.

*Brigadier Pult ney's.* The Ensigns Oglebie and Gray, wounded; 1 Drummer kill'd; 21 Men kill'd, and 29 wounded.

*Colonel Bligh's.* One Man kill'd, and 1 wounded.

*Royal North British Fuziliers.* Lieutenant Yonge, kill'd, and Lieutenant Levingston, wounded; 1 Serjeant kill'd, and another wounded; 2 Drummers kill'd; 35 Men kill'd, and 53 wounded.

*Royal Welch Fuziliers.* Colonel Piers and Lieutenant Price, wounded; 15 Men kill'd, and 27 wounded.

*Brigadier Handasyd's.* One Man wounded.

*Brigadier Huske's.* The Colonel and three Men wounded.

*Colonel Johnson's.* Captain George Campbell, and the Lieutenants Strangeways, Maxwell, and Fletcher, kill'd; 2 Serjeants and 1 Drummer kill'd; 23 Men kill'd, and 50 wounded.

*Brigadier Ponsonby's.* Captain Dehays, wounded; 1 Serjeant wounded; 4 Men kill'd, and 14 wounded.

ARTILLERY.

One Surgeon, 1 Bombardier, 1 Gunner, and 2 Matrosses, kill'd; 4 Gunners and 4 Matrosses wounded.

Total *Horse and Dragoons*, kill'd 101, wounded 226
*Foot and Artillery*, kill'd 162, wounded 332

263 558

Kill'd and wounded — 821
*Horses*, kill'd 340, wounded 155

*Abstract of the Kill'd, Wounded, and Lost, of the Austrian and Hanoverian Troops in the late Battle of Dettingen.*

AUSTRIANS.

*Dragoons.* 1 Officer wounded; 31 private Men kill'd, 21 wounded, and 12 lost; 50 Horses kill'd.

*Foot.* 8 Officers kill'd, 18 wounded; 276 Men kill'd, 369 wounded, and 241 lost.

HANOVERIANS.

*Horse and Dragoons.* 6 Men kill'd, 10 wounded, and 4 lost; 30 Horses kill'd, 24 wounded, and 17 lost.

*Foot.* 7 Officers kill'd, and 19 wounded; 164 Men kill'd, 316 wounded and 27 lost.

*Abstract of the Whole.*

| | *Men* | *Horse* |
|---|---|---|
| British | 821 | 495 |
| Hanoverians | 553 | 71 |
| Austrians | 977 | 50 |
| Total | 2351 | 616 |

*Number of the French Officers that were kill'd and wounded at the Battle of Dettingen, from the Rank of Lieutenant-Generals to that of Colonels inclusive.*

| | Kill'd | Wounded |
|---|---|---|
| Lieutenant Generals | 0 | 5 |
| Major Generals | 1 | 5 |
| Brigadiers | 8 | 5 |
| Colonels | 3 | 3 |

Total kill'd and wounded — 30

*From the London Gazette.*

*Admiralty-Office, July 23.* His Majesty's Ships the Monmouth, commanded by Capt. Windham, and the Medway, commanded by Capt. Cockburne, being on a Cruize off the Canary Islands, stood into the Road of Santa Cruz in the Island Gomera, on the 20th of May, in order to destroy the Forts, and buttef the Town. They were fir'd at from three Forts; but the Ships anchoring within less than a quarter of a Mile of them, entirely demolish'd the Forts, and beat down the greatest Part of the Town, and then put to Sea on their Cruize, having receiv'd very little Damage.

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